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The Balance, AND COLUMBIAN REPOSITORY.

" HAIL SACRED POLITY, BY FREEDOM REAR'D !
" HAIL SACRED FREEDOM, WHEN BY LAW RESTRAIN'D !"
BEATTIE.

HUDSON, (New-York) TUESDAY, April 24, 1804.

The Election.

THE election which this day commences in the ſtate of New-York, has ſeldom if ever been equalled for its importance. The great queſtion which this election is to decide, is of no trivial or common kind. The conteſt is not between federaliſts and anti-federaliſts or democrats, as theſe parties formerly ſtood; but between a union of the honeſt men of both parties, on one ſide; and a combination of corrupt and hypocritical politicians, on the other. This election will decide, whether, in a free country, two opulent, powerful and extenſive families, without the leaſt claim to public favor, can form a league ſo ſtrong, and lay their plans ſo deep, as to rear and ſupport a formidable ariſtocracy—or whether the people have virtue and independence enough to reſiſt the firſt inroads upon their liberties, and to defeat the ambitious projects of the unprincipled invaders of their rights.

It is impoſſible to form any accurate calculation on the reſult of the conteſt. Both parties are unuſually ſanguine; and it is difficult to tell on which ſide the greateſt exertions are made. There is a vaſt difference, however, in the kind of means uſed.—On one hand, we ſee a junto of proud, overbearing, vindictive ariſtocrats, without a ſingle quality that can entitle them to the name of republicans, aſſuming that title and claiming it *excluſively* for themſelves. We ſee them employing every deſpicable art, every infamous falſhood, to cheat the people, and deſtroy an opponent. We ſee them ſupported by a large circle of family connections, by petty office-holders, and by petty office-ſeekers.—On the other hand, we ſee a man, whoſe talents are not queſtioned, whoſe character is not impeached, riſing, by his individual merit, from the duſt and aſhes of democratic obloquy—ſtanding forth undiſmayed, and in defiance of the calumnies of his enemies, collecting around him a band of friends, whom adverſity cannot diſhearten—whom threats and violence cannot intimidate—and whom tyranny can never humble.

Whatever may have been hitherto conjectured on the ſubject, it is now generally believed, that the federaliſts will, almoſt to a man, ſupport Col. Burr. Indeed, no plauſible reaſon can be given for oppoſing him, under exiſting circumſtances. At preſent, there would ſcarcely be a poſſibility of electing a *federal* governor; and even if ſuch an one could be elected, a legiſlature oppoſed to him in principle, and having different objects in view, would thwart all his meaſures, and render his ſituation extremely irkſome. We ſhould thus have the name of a federal adminiſtration, without its benefits.—A patriot general with a rebel army.

Judge Lewis has been ſelected from one of the noble families, as a man calculated to " cheriſh the intereſts of party." Should he ſucceed in his election, he is bound to purſue the ſame ſyſtem of intolerance and perſecution, which has diſgraced and afflicted the ſtate for years paſt. The ſame infuriated terroriſts will " give a tone" to his meaſures. Every kind of violence, inſult, and abuſe, will be poured out upon the federaliſts. Nay, we are told, that one of the Robeſpierrian partizans of Judge Lewis has declared, that the perſecutions hitherto ſuffered by the federaliſts, will be conſidered as merciful, when compared with what they may expect, if they vote for Col. Burr, and fail of electing him.

If Col. Burr ſucceeds, a change of meaſures will be the conſequence. The change *cannot be for the worſe:* But it is very probable it will be for the better. The federaliſts may not, perhaps, as a party, receive any ſignal benefits from a Burr adminiſtration. They will not ſupport Burr under this idea. They will ſupport him, becauſe they believe he will conduct with independence and firmneſs—becauſe they believe he will not give up the government into the hands of unprincipled zealots—becauſe he has not a horde of family connections and dependants to furniſh with a livelihood, under the name of offices—becauſe they conſider him as an injured and perſecuted ſtateſman—and, finally, becauſe he is the man beſt calculated to ſtrangle the ariſtocratic faction in its cradle.

The federaliſts have never heſitated to acknowledge, that amongſt the democrats there were ſome *honeſt* men; and they have ever hoped that the time would arrive when thoſe men would diſcover the iniquitous deſigns of the moſt active of their aſſociates, and revolt from their ſtandard. It is believed, the time has now arrived; and the federaliſts will conceive it to be their duty to *unite with honeſt men*, wherever they may be found.

For myſelf, I explicitly declare, that I hope for the election of Col. Burr. I owe neither Lewis, nor Spencer, nor any other " genuine" democrat, a debt of grat-

itude; nor ſhall I believe in their doctrines, or approve of their principles, until I believe that "Truth is a Libel."

THE EDITOR.

Political.

[A detailed account of the *economical* conduct of our government, with respect to the beacons at Sandy-Hook, appeared in the Evening Post, a few days since; but that paper having been miſlaid, we copy the following particulars from the Gazette of the United States.]

FROM THE U. S. GAZETTE.

MORE ECONOMIES.

THE *economies* of our new government have been recently diſplayed in a new and ſurpriſing manner in relation to the beacons erected at Sandy-Hook for the benefit of the navigation of New-York. It appears from documents publiſhed in New-York, that the proprietors of Sandy-Hook, in 1801, gave notice to the collector of New-York, who was then about to erect a beacon, not to proceed without their conſent, which would not be granted without a reaſonable compenſation for the land. Two thouſand dollars were propoſed as being, in the eſtimation of the proprietors, a reaſonable compenſation. To this propoſition no anſwer was returned; but in December a beacon was erected without further communication. The proprietors deeming themſelves aggrieved, commenced an action for treſpaſs, at the ſame time offering to ſubmit to indifferent and intelligent perſons in New-York, mutually choſen, to fix the compenſation, and that each party ſhould be bound by their deciſion. This offer was declined, and in Auguſt, 1802, the proprietors obtained a judgment for 100 dollars damages for the treſpaſs. The ſame offer of a ſubmiſſion to indifferent perſons was repeated and again rejected, and another ſuit was inſtituted for the continuance of the treſpaſs. Inſtead of acceding to the equitable and amicable propoſal of the proprietors, the ſecretary of the treaſury, Mr. Gallatin, applied to the Legiſlature of New-Jerſey to paſs a law, compelling the proprietors to ſell to the United States ſo much ground as might be neceſſary for the erection of a beacon, and a bill paſſed one branch of the legiſlature authorizing the United States to take the land at ſuch price as a ſheriff's jury might decide to be the *real and intrinſick value of the ſoil*, without reference to the ſituation. This iniquitous bill did not paſs.

The proprietors then renewed their offer of ſubmiſſion to indifferent perſons, and addreſſed it directly to the ſecretary of the treaſury. It was again rejected and another beacon was erected and lighted in a different place on Sandy-Hook.

In December laſt a ſpecifick offer was made of two hundred and fifty dollars for two acres of ground for the beacons. This offer was inſtantly rejected by the proprietors. They then proceeded to try their cauſe in January laſt, and after a long inveſtigation, the jury gave damages to the amount of 750 dollars, for the unlawful continuance of the beacon. The proprietors immediately renewed their former offers of compromiſe, and after waiting a conſiderable time without an anſwer, renewed their ſuit to February term for the farther continuance of the treſpaſs as well as for erecting the ſecond beacon.—The ſecretary of the treaſury then renewed his application to the legiſlature of New-Jerſey for an act ſimilar to the one which had before been fruſtrated, and at the ſame time ordered the lights to be diſcontinued.

The lights were accordingly diſcontinued about the firſt of March, the conſequence of which has been that two ſhips and a brig have run on ſhore upon the Hook.

Taking the whole of this affair together, it furniſhes, we think, as ſtriking an example as we have hitherto ſeen of the *economies*, and the *equal and exact juſtice* of our "wiſe and *frugal* government."—The land, it ſeems, might have been originally purchaſed for two thouſand dollars. Our *frugal* adminiſtration, however, out of their pure love for equal and exact juſtice, choſe to *ſave* the 2 000 dollars by taking it for nothing. The conſequence has been, that they have already been compelled to pay eight hundred and fifty dollars for the treſpaſs of erecting and continuing one of the beacons, and a ſuit is now hanging over them for erecting another and continuing both. In this ſuit the proprietors will recover, probably, at leaſt a thouſand dollars more, and ſtill the government will be liable to new ſuits for every day that the beacons continue. To avoid this, the adminiſtration have diſcontinued the lights and ordered that the beacons ſhall be pulled down in caſe the proprietors require it.

Thus coſts and damages to more than the purchaſe money originally demanded have already been incurred for unlawful treſpaſſes and in defending ſuits; the whole expenſe of erecting two beacons is thrown away; and what is much worſe than all, the lives and properties of all thoſe who ſailed from New-York after the erection of the beacons, and who, of courſe, expected to find them on their return, are expoſed to ſhipwreck.

The two ſhips which run on ſhore at Sandy-Hook, in conſequence of extinguiſhing the lights of the beacons have gone to pieces.

It is ſaid that the duties alone on the cargoes of the two ſhips which have been wrecked on Sandy Hook in conſequence of the extinguiſhment of the lights, by order of Mr. Gallatin, would have amounted to upwards of *twelve thouſand dollars*. A ſtill further proof of that ſpirit of economy which actuates the government.

FROM THE CHARLESTON COURIER.

AMONG the qualities which the anti-federal papers mention as the requiſites for the office of Vice-Preſident, as combined in Gov. Clinton, is his ſuperior military ſervices.—Is he to be elected then, by way of ſhewing that the office of Vice-Preſident requires very different qualities from thoſe of Preſident? Mr. Jefferſon has every quality for a preſident—though rather labouring under an abſence of military fame. Mr. Clinton has military fame, and therefore is fit for a Vice-Preſident

Or is it from a congeniality of ſoul and ſentiment in that way Mr. Clinton is to be choſen by the friends of Mr. Jefferſon?

Or is it that there ought to be a little military fame between the two officers—and ſo they are coupled, like rabbits by poulterers, a fat and lean one, to make them go the farther?

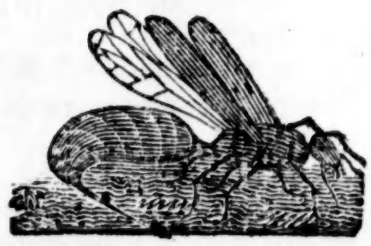
Which ever of theſe is the caſe, we admire the choice. As wiſdom and war were combined in the perſon of the Goddeſs Minerva, ſo war and wiſdom will now be aſſociated in our cabinet, in the perſons of Meſſrs. JEFFERSON and CLINTON.

Communication.

AT no time ſince the revolution, has party ſpirit raged with ſuch unbridled fury. At no time, and in no country, has diſcord produced more baneful conſequences, than it has now produced in this ſtate. Party animoſity ſwallows every ſocial feeling. Neighbour looks at neighbour as an enemy. Brother is arrayed againſt brother, and each man regards his friend with a jealous eye. Every man now converſant with ſociety, will bear witneſs that the above repreſentation is

literally true. Ought not, then, our aged, and ſober citizens, to ſearch for the cauſes of theſe evils? Ought they not to ſet their faces againſt men who are thus involving us in confuſion and ruin? Look back to the peaceful reign of federal principles—when Waſhington, and Adams, and Hamilton, and Jay, were at the helm. Do you find at that period, any thing like the preſent uproar? Yet that period has been called the reign of terror. That period has been branded with every odious epithet, which the genius of calumny could invent. Let any honeſt man compare it with the preſent period. If *that* was a reign of terror, then *this* is a reign of every thing wicked and deteſtable. If men preſume to judge for themſelves, at election, they are told by ſome upſtart apoſtate, that they ſhall be *ſcourged with tenfold ſeverity.* If a claſs of our citizens preſume to oppoſe the pretenſions of ſome ariſtocrat, who may be ſupported by the two *noble families*, that claſs are denominated "a damned contemptible faction." In ſhort, any man who ſhall dare to bid defiance to the *muſhroom nobility* who are aſpiring to abſolute power in this ſtate, is at once proſcribed by the hand of power. And every renegado raſcal in the community, who can controul a preſs, is let looſe upon his character. This is the ſource of all our confuſion. This is the ſpark which has blazed into that party animoſity, which now threatens our deſtruction.

P. D.



Editor's Closet.

LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.

On the subject of the liberty of the press, enough has been said and proved, to convince the people, that the democrats have been its greatest enemies, and that the federalists are its only friends. But we beg the attention of the reader to one more fact—a fact which serves to expose, in the most clear and satisfactory manner, the baseness, the inconsistency, and the hypocrisy of the democratic faction, under whose oppressive reign the state of New-York now groans.—It is unnecessary to go back to the time when the federal Sedition Law received the curses of every democrat in the country. The time is well remembered, and will not soon be forgotten. We can only repeat the wish, that that law now existed and that the federal printers might have the benefit of its mild provisions. We wish that truth might be protected by the law. We wish that our rulers could find some better shield against the censures of the people, than a law which declares that "TRUTH IS A LIBEL." We wish their conduct was such as to bear scrutiny and investigation.—But our wishes are vain.—Under the present order of things, the sedition law is not permitted to exist. We are deprived of its salutary provisions. Truth is not protected by the law. Our rulers shelter themselves under an old and musty British law, which forbids the promulgation of truth—they shrink from scrutiny—they dare not submit their conduct to investigation.

We will only refer the reader to the prosecution & trial of the editor of this paper. The conduct of the Attorney-General and of the Chief Justice, on that trial, is well known.—We shall offer no remarks on that part of the business, at present; as our only object is, to expose the duplicity and hypocrisy of the reigning faction.

It will be recollected that Ambrose Spencer, through the whole of the transaction, *pretended* to regret that the law under which he acted, was oppressive and tyrannical—that he *pretended* to regret that the truth could not be given in evidence. But, he said, such was the law, and he was bound to conform to it. Until the law was altered, he said, truth was a libel, and must be punished. But, he "thanked God" that there was a prospect of a reform in the law. He trusted, he said, that the legislature would alter and amend it. Every petty democrat in the country soon took his cue from Ambrose Spencer. They all became lawyers, and swore the British common law concerning libels, was the law of this state; but, at the same time, acknowledged that it was very unjust, and ought to be altered. Even John Barber, "printer to the state," was as completely gulled as the rest of his party. He thought, poor simple man, that Spencer was in good earnest, and began to talk largely on the subject himself. He even went so far as to call the common law, which Spencer and Lewis had adopted, "a hoary system of folly, injustice and tyrranny;" and he said that "the friends to the freedom of speech and of the press, wished a reform."

Well, this was all talk, a commodity in which democrats deal by wholesale. The federalists, however, had but little faith in these professions; and they were resolved to put them to the test. Accordingly Mr. Emott (a federal member) introduced in the house of assembly, last winter, a bill "concerning libels," allowing the truth to be given in evidence, &c. This was a dreadful blow to the democrats. Judge Lewis, Spencer, and all the leaders of the party, took the alarm. They held caucus after caucus What could they do? To permit this law to pass, would be opening a door to the investigation of their conduct. The very thought terrified them. To reject the law, would endanger their popularity; and of this they had none to spare.—In the house, the bill was doomed to undergo amendment after amendment, until scarcely one of its original features was left, and, at length, it passed in "so questiosable a shape," that it could hardly have been suspected, that it was meant to secure the liberty of the press. However, we considered it as rather better than nothing, and therefore, sincerely wished that it might pass the Senate, bad as it was. But we were not to be thus gratified. The bill, after struggling for a long time in the Senate, was finally lost!

Now let us see if Barber will dare to call the common law "a hoary system of folly, injustice and tyranny." Now let him tell us, who are "the friends to the freedom of speech and of the press." The obsequeous hireling is dumb. Every democrat is dumb. They cannot open their lips on the subject. They ought to hide their heads for shame. They stand convicted of duplicity, hypocrisy and knavery. They have proved themselves enemies to the freedom of the press—enemies to truth—enemies to justice.

We are still to be kept in terror by the common law. Truth is still to be pronounced a libel. We are still to be threatened with fines and imprisonment, if we dare to lift our voice against the misconduct of public officers.——But, we regard it not. ——The press shall nevertheless expose political villainy. Truth, liberty, and justice will one day triumph—and glorious will be the fate of those who are martyrs to their cause!

It is pretended by our "genuine republicans," that Mr. Burr's conduct at the presidential election, convinced them of his apostacy from republicanism; and that they have never placed any confidence in him since that time. Is it already forgotten that Mr. Burr, since the presidential election, was elected in Orange county, a member of our state convention for amending the constitution; and that he was by the unanimous vote of all the democrats in the house, (among whom was George Clinton) appointed president of that convention? This fact ought to strike his opponents dumb.

It appears by Elmendorf's letter, that, the "genuine republicans" first nominated Mr. Lansing for Governor, because they supposed his talents and integrity would secure him *a large federal support.*—But now, when Mr. Burr is likely to obtain a *large federal support*, he is accused of intrigue and apostacy. The same that proved Mr. Lansing an honest man, proves Mr. Burr to be directly the reverse! Oh, what consistent republicans!

"POOR BEHRENS."

Last week, we really thought the world had turned topsy-turvy. Some of our oldest and most respectable citizens (that is, citizens holding respectable offices) were converted into hawkers and ballad-pedlars, and were trudging round the streets with a doleful ditty, entitled "Poor Behrens," manufactured by De Witt Clinton and James Cheetham. This horrible story had a fine effect upon our gaping democrats. But the next day they were all cruelly disappointed:—For, lo, the tale turned out to be nothing but a mere *Cheat'em.*

The Hon. Judge Spencer has arrived in town, some say, to attend our election. This cannot be true. The man cannot be so lost to decency.

Agricultural.

EXTRACT.

FROM THE ALEXANDRIA EXPOSITOR.

AGRICULTURE cannot but be improved by an attention to the daily diſcoveries in chemiſtry ; theſe have taught us the food of plants, and the art of correcting the vices of ſoil ſo as to render it moſt fit for vegitation. The ſubſtances by which this is accompliſhed, are termed MANURES, and which are of courſe, varied, according to the nature of the ſoil on which they were employed.

For *clayey ſoils* the beſt manure is marl, that which is moſt calcareous is, with limeſtoneg gravel moſt uſeful. Marl and dung are ſtill more advantageous. Where theſe cannot be had, coarſe ſand, lime, coals, aſhes, chips of wood, burned clay, brick duſt, gravel or even pebbles are uſeful, for all theſe improve the texture, and ſome of them ſupply carbon.

For *chalky ſoils* the beſt manure is clayey or ſandy loam, they wanting argillaceous and ſandy ingredients. For this clayey marl, and then clay mixed with lime, or calcareous or clayey loams.

For *gravelly loams*, marls, whether argillaceous or calcareous, are proper ; and if the gravel be calcarious, clay may be employed. For *ferruginous, loam, or til, and vitriolic ſoils*, the calcarious ingredient is required to neutraliſe the acid.

Boggy ſoils generally are helped with limeſtone gravel, or lime mixed with coarſe ſand or gravel, eſpecially of a clayey nature ; but if more ſandy, lime or calcarious marl will anſwer well ; in general they ſhould be burned, to liberate the carbonaceous principle.

Heathy ſoils ſhould, for the ſame reaſon, be burned, and limeſtone gravel ſhould be added when the ſoil is clayey, and lime when it is gravelly.

By *paring* and *burning* the old ſickly roots are deſtroyed and coal is formed, by which the carbonaceous principle is reſtored, which has been exhauſted by too many crops.

*Gypſon** from its accelerating pureſaction is a moſt excellent manure, eſpecially for clayey lands, and ſuch as are dry and naturally ſuit clover, it ſhould be ſtrewed on the ſurface in February, when it converts the old graſs into coal, and nouriſhes the young growth.

Beſides the manures already mentioned, *charcoal* itſelf, and *ſoap boiler's waſte* have been ſucceſsfully uſed.

Lime, has been found to be a very good manure, but Mr. *Tennant* diſcoverd that lime procured from *magneſian* limeſtone was injurious to vegitation.

The fertilizing powers of *dung* proceed from its reſolution into *ſoil* or animal earth, and from its yielding carbon and hydrogen.

* Plaiſter of Paris.

Monitorial Department.

To aid the cause of virtue and religion.

EXTRACT.

ON THE ART OF THINKING.

THE ſucceſs and happineſs of men in this life, and their deſtination in the next, depend upon their modes of thinking. It is of the utmoſt importance therefore to think correctly. Upon this ſubject we beg leave to preſent our readers with the excellent obſervations of Mr. Maſon :

The right government of the *thoughts* requires no ſmall art, vigilance, and reſolution. But it is a matter of ſuch vaſt importance to the peace and improvement of the mind, that it is worth while to be at ſome pains about it. A man that hath ſo numerous and turbulent a family to govern as his own thoughts, which are too apt to be at the command of his *paſſions* and *appetites*, ought not to be long from home. If he be, they will ſoon grow mutinous and diſorderly under the conduct of thoſe two headſtrong guides, and raiſe great clamours and diſturbances, and ſometimes on the ſlighteſt occaſions. And a more dreadful ſcene of miſery can hardly be imagined, than that which is occaſioned by ſuch a tumult and uproar within, when a raging conſcience or inflamed paſſions are let looſe without check or control. A city in flames, or the mutiny of a drunken crew *abroad*, who have murdered the *Captain*, and are butchering one another, are but faint emblems of it. The torment of the mind, under ſuch an inſurrection and ravage of the paſſions, is not eaſy to be conceived. The moſt revengeful man cannot wiſh his enemy a greater.

Of what vaſt importance then is it for a man to watch over his thoughts, in order to a right government of them ! To conſider what kind of thoughts find the eaſieſt admiſſion, in what manner they inſinuate themſelves, and upon what occaſions !

It was an excellent rule which a wiſe heathen preſcribed to himſelf, in his private meditations ; *manage* (ſaith he) *all your actions and thoughts in ſuch a manner, as if you were juſt going out of the world.* Again (ſaith he) *a man is ſeldom, if ever, unhappy for not knowing the thoughts of others ; but he that does not attend to the motions of his own, is certainly miſerable.*

It may be worth our while then to deſcuſs this matter a little more preciſely ; and conſider, 1. *What kind of thoughts are to be excluded or rejected.* And 2. *What ought to be indulged and entertained.*

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Literary Gleanings.

FOR THE BALANCE.

I HAVE lately peruſed a volume, entitled "Hiſtorical and critical Memoirs of the Life and Writings of M. De Voltaire," in which I find many intereſting anecdotes, never before publiſhed in Engliſh, which cannot fail to pleaſe the reader. I propoſe to make ſome ſelections from the work, not, however, confining myſelf to the language, but to the ſubſtance only :—

When Voltaire was about twenty years old, a little malignant and wretched libel appeared in Paris, which his enemies (and the real author of the piece was among the number) attributed to him. He was confined in the Baſtile for a year, and after having again obtained his liberty, was forbidden to appear in Paris for ſometime. At length tired of continuing in the country, he addreſſed the following verſes to the Counteſs of Thouloufe, that ſhe might intercede for him to be permitted to return.

For me, oh ! deign to ſupplicate that prince,
Who, amiable and wise, with you ſo late
Dangers and ſtorms ſustain'd, and look'd on death :
Him with ſweet ſounds conjure to avert the ſtorm
That me purſues, and thus perſuaſive ſpeak :
Oh thou whoſe cares our deſtinies have chang'd,
Whoſe benefactions ſignalize thy pow'r,
Who ſmil'ſt beſt pleas'd, when ſmiles humanity ;
Oh Prince, there yet remains a wretch in France,
A vagrant ſon of verſe, unfortunate,
Whilom by thee condemn'd to fly thoſe haunts
Embellish'd by thy reign—Yet think that oft
Appollo's favorites beſt a Prince's deeds
Eternize, baniſh them, thou but driv'ſt forth
So many heralds to thy own renown ;
Auguſtus thus the tender Ovid drove
To Scythian wilds, and, tho' an earthly god

Auguſtus was, in this he was but man ;
Bleſt tho' he liv'd, may'ſt thou great Prince now prove
Than he more clement, and than he more happy.

Soon after the diſgrace of the Baſtille, a perſon of experience in the affairs of the world predicted to M. de Voltaire, what he afterwards found very true. "Young man, ſaid he, continue to write tragedies, and renounce every ſerious occupation ; doubt not, however, but you will be perſecuted during your whole life, ſince you are ſo far abandoned by God, as, in a fit of youthful levity, to become a poet."

CARICATURE OF VOLTAIRE.

From the moſt cordial friends, Rouſſeau and Voltaire became the moſt bitter and implacable enemies. The following ſevere paſſage, is copied from a letter of the former, written to a friend ſoon after the quarrel :

"Should I deſcribe a conceited fool, pillaging all the authors he met with, and then decrying, in hopes to prevent others from reading them, and ſo diſcovering his thefts ; ſhould I exhibit the ſame man endeavoring to conceal the moſt profound ignorance under the pride of pedantry, and manifeſting, even in his gait and geſtures, all the abſurdities of a madman, diſplaying a raſhneſs which, beginning in inſolence, always terminates in meanneſs ; in ſhort, one given up to the utmoſt extravagance of ſentiments and conduct ; ſometimes cloathing religion in the garb of impiety, and at others inveſting impiety in the robes of religion ; would M. De Voltaire think himſelf obliged to any one who ſhould ſay, this muſt certainly have been intended for your portrait ?"

In Voltaire's anſwer to the letter, of which the foregoing paſſage is an extract, he indulges in a ſtrain of cutting ſatire, ſeldom if ever equalled. I copy a few paſſages as a ſpecimen :

"A ſimple kind of man, by name Rouſſeau, has printed a long letter relative to me, in which, luckily for me, there is nothing but ſlander, and, unluckily for himſelf, not the leaſt reſemblance of wit. The reaſon why this piece is ſo very bad, is, that it is entirely his own."

Speaking of Rouſſeau's want of hiſtorical knowledge, he ſays,

"But we muſt permit a mere rhimer to be a little ignorant."—

"We ſometimes find people who underſtand but very indifferently an occupation they have followed all their lives. It is remarkable that Rouſſeau knows not even how to ſlander."

"He has heard it ſaid, hypocriſy is neceſſary, if we wiſh to triumph over our ememies : and I grant he had recourſe to this admirable e[illegible]dient.

"Inur'd t' affronts Rousseau had been
With groans and catcals, chaced the scene.
From Paris was, with cudgels, driven ;
'Mong Germans, then, to be forgiv'n,
And act the devotee, he ran :
He could not act the honest man."

"But to act the devotee is not alone ſufficient to do miſchief, ſome addreſs is neceſſary. God be thanked, Rouſſeau's incapacity is equal to his hypocriſy : without this counterpoiſe he had been dangerous indeed."

It ſeems that Rouſſeau's father was a ſhoemaker, and made ſhoes for Voltaire's father. This circumſtance was frequently mentioned in a reproachful manner by Voltaire, in his quarrels with Rouſſeau. In the letter above mentioned, the following abuſive paſſage occurs :—

"Rouſſeau is much in the wrong to wiſh ill to me ; for, excluſive of the connection between my father and his, I have at preſent a *valet de chambre* who is his kinſman, and a very honeſt fellow. This poor lad very often aſks my pardon for the paltry verſes of his relation."

Political.

REPORT

Of the committee appointed to prepare articles of impeachment againſt Samuel Chaſe, one of the aſſociate juſtices of the Supreme Court of the United States.

ARTICLES OF IMPEACHMENT.

Articles exhibited by the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States, in the name of themſelves and of all the people of the United States, againſt Samuel Chaſe, one of the aſſociate juſtices of the ſupreme court of the United States, in maintenance and ſupport of their impeachment againſt him, for high crimes and miſdemeanors.

ARTICLE I.

That, unmindful of the ſolemn duties of his office, and contrary to the ſacred obligation by which he ſtood bound to diſcharge them "faithfully and impartially, and without reſpect to perſons," the ſaid Samuel Chaſe, on the trial of John Fries, charged with treaſon, before the circuit court of the United States, held for the diſtrict of Pennſylvania, in the city of Philadelphia, during the months of April and May, one thouſand eight hundred, whereat the ſaid Samuel Chaſe preſided, did, in his judicial capacity, conduct himſelf in a manner highly arbitrary, oppreſſive and unjuſt ; viz.—

1. In delivering an opinion in writing, on the queſtion of law, on the conſtruction of which the defence of the accuſed materially depended, tending to prejudice the minds of the jury againſt the caſe of the ſaid John Fries, the priſoner, before counſel had been heard in his defence.

2. In reſtricting the counſel for the ſaid Fries from recurring to ſuch Engliſh authorities as they believed appoſite, or from citing certain ſtatutes of the United States which they deemed illuſtrative of the poſitions, upon which they intended to reſt the defence of their client.

3. In debarring the priſoner from his conſtitutional privilege of addreſſing the jury (through his counſel) on the law, as well as on the fact, which was to determine his guilt or innocence, and at the ſame time endeavoring to wreſt from the jury their indiſputable right to hear argument, and determine upon the queſtion of law as well as the queſtion of fact involved in the verdict which they were required to give.

ARTICLE II.

That, in conſequence of this irregular conduct of the ſaid Samuel Chaſe, as dangerous to our liberties, as it is novel to our laws and uſages, the ſaid John Fries was deprived of the right, ſecured to him by the eight articles amendatory of the conſtitution, and was condemned to death without having been heard, by counſel, in his defence, to the diſgrace of the character of the American Bench, in manifeſt violation of law and juſtice, and in open contempt of the rights of juries, on which ultimately reſt the liberty and ſafety of the American people.

ARTICLE III.

That, prompted by a ſimilar ſpirit of perſecution and injuſtice, at a circuit court of the United States, held at Richmond, in the month of May, 1800, for the diſtrict of Virginia, whereat the ſaid Samuel Chaſe preſided, and before which a certain James Thompſon Callender was arraigned for a libel on John Adams, then preſident of the United States, the ſaid Samuel Chaſe, with intent to oppreſs, and procure the conviction of the ſaid Callender, did overrule the objection of John Baſſet, one of the jury, who wiſhed to be excuſed from ſerving on the ſaid trial, becauſe he had made up his mind, as to the publication from which the words, charged to be libellous, in the indictment, were extracted ; and the ſaid Baſſet was accordingly ſworn, and did ſerve on the ſaid jury.

ARTICLE IV.

That the evidence of John Taylor, a material witneſs on the behalf of the aforeſaid Callender, was not permitted by the ſaid Samuel Chaſe to be given in, becauſe the ſaid witneſs could not prove the truth of the whole of one of the charges contained in the indictment, although the ſaid charge embraced more than one fact.

ARTICLE V.

That the conduct of the ſaid Samuel Chaſe was marked during the whole courſe of the ſaid trial, by manifeſt injuſtice, partiality and intemperance : viz.

1. In refuſing to poſtpone the trial, although an affidavit was regularly filed, ſtating the abſence of material witneſſes on behalf of the accuſed.

2. In the uſe of unuſual, rude and contemptuous expreſſions towards the priſoner's counſel; and in inſinuating that they wiſhed to excite the public fears and indignation and to produce that inſubordination to law, to which the conduct of the judge did at the ſame time manifeſtly tend:

3. In repeated and vexatious interruptions of the ſaid counſel, on the part of the ſaid judge, which at length induced them to abandon their cauſe and their client, who was thereupon convicted and condemned to fine and impriſonment.

4. In an indecent ſolicitude, manifeſted by the ſaid Samuel Chaſe, for the conviction of the accuſed, unbecoming even a public proſecutor, but highly diſgraceful to the character of a judge as it was ſubverſive of juſtice.

ARTICLE VI.

That, at a circuit court of the United States, for the diſtrict of Delaware, held at New-Caſtle, in the month of June, one thouſand eight hundred, whereat the ſaid Samuel Chaſe preſided—the ſaid Samuel Chaſe, diſregarding the duties of his office, did deſcend from the dignity of a judge and ſtoop to the level of an informer, by refuſing to diſcharge the grand jury, although entreated by ſeveral of the ſaid jury ſo to do; and after the ſaid grand jury had regularly declared, through their foreman, that they had found no bills of indictment, nor had any preſentments to make, by obſerving to the ſaid grand jury, that he, the ſaid Samuel Chaſe, underſtood "that a highly ſeditious temper had manifeſted itſelf in the ſtate of Delaware, among a certain claſs of people, particularly in New-Caſtle county, and more eſpecially in the town of Wilmington, where lived a moſt ſeditious printer, unreſtrained by any principle of virtue, and regardleſs of ſocial order—that the name of this printer was"—but checking himſelf as if ſenſible of the indecorum which he was committing, added—"that it might be aſſuming too much to mention the name of this perſon, but it becomes your duty, gentlemen, to inquire diligently into this matter;" and that with intention to procure the proſecution of the printer in queſtion the ſaid Samuel Chaſe did, moreover, authoritively, enjoin on the diſtrict attorney of the United States the neceſſity of procuring a file of the papers to which he alluded, (and which were underſtood to be thoſe publiſhed under the title of "Mirror of the Times and General Advertiſer") and by a ſtrict examination of them to find ſome paſſage which might furniſh the ground-work of a proſecution againſt the printer of the ſaid paper: thereby degrading his high judicial functions, and tending to impair the public confidence in, and reſpect for, the tribunals of juſtice, ſo eſſential to the general welfare.

ARTICLE VII.

And whereas mutual reſpect and confidence between the government of the United States and thoſe of the individual ſtates, and between the people and thoſe governments reſpectively, is highly conducive to that public harmony, without which there can be no public happineſs, yet the ſaid Samuel Chaſe, diſregarding the duties and dignity of his judicial character, did, at a circuit court, for the diſtrict of Maryland, held at Baltimore, in the month of May, one thouſand eight hundred and three, pervert his official right and duty to addreſs the grand jury then and there aſſembled, on the matters coming within the province of the ſaid jury, for the purpoſe of delivering to the ſaid grand jury an intemperate and inflamatory political harangue, with intent to excite the fears and reſentment of the ſaid grand jury, and of the good people of Maryland againſt their ſtate government, and conſtitution, a conduct highly cenſurable in any, but peculiarly indecent and unbecoming in a judge of the ſupreme court of the United States: and moreover that the ſaid Samuel Chaſe, then and there, under pretence of exerciſing his judicial right to addreſs the ſaid grand jury, as aforeſaid, did, in a manner highly unwarrantable, endeavor to excite the odium of the ſaid grand jury, and of the good people of Maryland againſt the government of the United States, by delivering opinions, which, even if the judicial authority were competent to their expreſſion, on a ſuitable occaſion and in a proper manner, were at that time, and as delivered by him, highly indecent, extrajudicial and tending to proſtitute the high judicial character with which he was inveſted to the low purpoſe of an electioneering partizan.

And the Houſe of Repreſentatives, by proteſtation, ſaving to themſelves the liberty of exhibiting at any time hereafter, any farther articles or other accuſation or impeachment againſt the ſaid Samuel Chaſe, and alſo of replying to his anſwers which he will make unto the ſaid articles, or any of them, and offering proof to all and every the aforeſaid articles, and to all and every other articles, impeachment, or accuſation, which ſhall be exhibited by them, as the caſe ſhall require, do demand that the ſaid Samuel Chaſe may be put to anſwer the ſaid crimes and miſdemeanors, and that ſuch proceedings, examinations, trials and judgments may be thereupon had and given, as are agreeable to law and juſtice.

Be it our weekly task,
To note the paſſing tidings of the times.

Hudson, *April* 24, 1804.

The lateſt return of votes for Governor, in Maſſachuſetts, which we have received, ſtand thus:

STRONG	22,000
SULLIVAN	17,000
Majority for ſound principles,	5 000

The accounts we have from N. Hampſhire, are contradictory. However, we believe there is *no doubt* of the re-election of GOV. GILMAN.

A New-York paper mentions the arrival in that port, within the courſe of two days, (4th and 5th inſt.) of not leſs than *fifty ſail of veſſels.* Some of which were from the Weſt Indies, ſome from the Eaſt, from South America, from France, Britain and the Britiſh dominions in North America.

A bill has paſſed the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States, authoriſing the Secretary of the Treaſury to ſuſpend, for a limited time, the collection of bonds due to the United States by Merchants of Norfolk and Portsmouth, Virginia, who have ſuffered by the late conflagration of part of the town of Norfolk.

The loſs which the inhabitants of Portsmouth ſuſtained by the great fire in 1803, was eſtimated at 200,000 dolls. The donations in money and proviſions, for the relief of the needy ſufferers, amount, we underſtand, to 45,000 dolls.

On Monday the 12th of March, the Bridge acroſs Connecticut river, between Hanover and Norwich in the ſtate of New-Hampſhire, unfortunately gave way, and was reduced to a heap of ruins. The ice being extremely thick and ſtrong, did not break: and it is expected the principal part of the materials will be ſaved.

Upwards of 2000 well-armed troops, with ſeveral general officers, who lately *eſcaped* from the reſentment of the injured Haytians, now *triumphantly free and independent*, are encamped near the city of Havanna, and excite no ſmall degree of jealouſy and apprehenſion in the minds of the feeble Spaniards. [*Com. Adv.*]

☞ *FOUND, at the ſtore of* PETER COLE, *in this city, a FIVE DOLLAR BILL, accompanied with a memorandum as*

The ſchr. Betſey, Capt. Barry, ſailed on Thurſday afternoon for Waſhington, with ſhot and eighty men, for the United States frigate Preſident, under charge of J. R. Leycraft. [*Mer. Advertiſer.*]

A thread was lately drawn in England, upon a bet, from a ſingle pound of Cotton, which extended *twenty three miles*. The loſer ſuppoſed it could not be drawn to reach *two miles*.

EXTRAORDINARY INCREASE.

Mr. Samuel Allen, jun. of EaſtWindſor, (ſays the Conn. Courant,) had an Ewe Sheep, which on the 21ſt of June laſt, had three Lambs, and on the 15th of March laſt ſhe had four more, which is *ſeven lambs in leſs than nine months.*

A FLEECE of Wool was taken from a ſheep in Maryland the laſt ſummer, which weighed, after being waſhed, *thirteen pounds and an half.*

BOSTON, APRIL 13.

INTERESTING—FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the Minerva, on Wedneſday laſt, from London, we have received intelligence down to the 9th ultimo.—The moſt ſtriking articles of which we preſent our readers.

On the 17th of Feb. Regnaud announced to the Legiſlative Body aſſembled at Paris, in a report of conſiderable length that new plots framed by England (the uſual cant) had been diſcovered by the watchful eye of government. He ſtated that a correſpondence had been ſome time maintained between Gen. Pichegru in London, and Gen. Moreau in France—That their agent and all his papers had been ſeized at Calais. That Georges, a ſworn enemy to Bonaparte, ſometime reſident in England, had landed at a convenient ſpot between Dieppe and Treport, with eight of his brigands!—That this was followed by the landing of Coſter St. Victor, and ten brigands! That in a third debarkation Gen. Pichegru, La Jolliais, Armand, Gaillard, and Jeane Marie, with ſome other brigands had landed. That contrary winds prevented others from landing who were off the coaſt. That Georges and Pichegru had arrived in Paris, lodged together and were ſurrounded by ſome thirty brigands, commanded by Georges. That they had ſeveral interviews with general Moreau. That Lajollais the principal go between and general Moreau has been ſeized, and the effects and papers of Pichegru. He ſtated that the purpoſe of his combination was *A Conſpiracy* againſt the *life* of the *Firſt Conſul*, and the Government of France! The report read by Regnaud, was ſigned by *Regnier*, Grand Judge, Miniſter of Juſtice, &c.—Extracts follow.

LONDON, MARCH 7.

The more we conſider the ſubject of the conſpiracy alledged to have been framed againſt the life of Bonaparte, the more are we impreſſed with the idea that it is either a fabrication or an exaggeration of ſome circumſtances of a comparatively ſlight and inſignificant nature. The Police of Paris has always a plot ready made to ſuit any ſtate emergency, and though the hand of Fouche no longer wields the tremendous weapon of the police, his ſpirit has been fully infuſed into the mind of the Grand Judge Regnier.

But we confeſs we incline moſt ſtrongly to the belief, that the whole is a forgery. Moreau had done too many ſervices to his country, had gained too many victories, victories equal to thoſe of Bonaparte to render him acceptable to a mind of ſuch a ſtamp and character as the Firſt Conſul's. Bonaparte's jealouſy is at leaſt equal to his ambition, and the reputation of Moreau, ſo often and ſo juſtly called the pride of France, muſt have worked that jealouſy to a pitch of frenzy. And another circumſtance too muſt have contributed to produce that effect.

Moreau, concious of the dignity of his character, and the importance of his ſervices never would condeſcend to be the tool and creature of Bonaparte. He diſdained to ſwell the vanity of the Conſul by baſe adulation; and retiring from his brilliant career of victory to private life, afforded by the modeſty of his demeanor a moſt marked and honourable contraſt to the pomp and affectation of Bonaparte and his ſycophants. But theſe circumſtances, it may be ſaid, do not prove that Moreau was innocent, or that he was not implicated in the conſpiracy. He was more than indiſcreet, it ſeems, in his remarks upon the meaſures of government; and this, in a country to which Bonaparte boaſts he has given freedom, is brought forward as a ſerious charge againſt ſuch a man as Moreau.

General Moreau has *been taken up*, and the Police are in purſuit of Pichegru and Georges.

SCHEDHAM, FEB. 24.

An embargo has been laid here, on the part of the French Government, on all outward-bound ſhips, in order to prevent General Pichegru from eſcaping.

MARCH 9.

The public curioſity has been excited not a little ſince the news of the recent plot againſt the Conſular government to know the reſult, and to learn whether the intelligence was correct that ſtate General Moreau and Pichegru to have been guilotined. Till farther accounts be received from France, the preſent anxiety cannot be removed and it muſt be conſiderably heightened by accounts received this morning from Deal, which ſtate that

ANOTHER REVOLUTION

Has taken place in France inimical to Bonaparte. The news, is ſaid to have been brought over by a Royaliſt General. How far it may be correct, we cannot take upon us to determine; but the thing is far from being improbable. We ſhall not indulge in conjectures, but content ourſelves with ſubjoining the information that has reached us;

"*Deal, March 8.*

"We have juſt received intelligence of a very important nature, which added to the late news from France, carries with it ſome degree of probability, eſpecially as great buſtle prevails here at preſent among the ſhipping in the Downs:—A General and his ſuite attached to the Monarchical Party in France, who was ſome days ago received on board one of our cruiſers from the heights above Dieppe, brings an account that a counter revolution has taken place in that country, prejudicial to the intereſts of the Corſican Uſurper.

"The whole naval department here are in the higheſt ſpirits; in conſequence of this ſudden change of affairs all the ſhips, cutters and brigs ready for ſea in the Downs have received orders to get under weigh immediately. Moſt of them have already ſailed. Wind S. E. and by S.

Accounts from Vienna of the 4th Feb. ſtate, that the greateſt buſtle prevails among the miniſters of that court; that the troops were in motion, and that every thing indicated an approaching change of affairs.

The Knell.

In this city, Mrs. CATHERINE CONDIT, wife of Mr. Silas H Condit, in the 23d year of her age.

"At Kinderhook, on Monday morning, the 9th inſtant, Miss SALLY BRECK, daughter of capt. Moſes Breck, in the 18th year of her age. Her parents and three ſurviving ſiſters are left to deplore the loſs of a child and ſiſter, endeared to them and eſteemed by all who knew her, for the affability of her manners and the ſweetneſs of her temper and diſpoſition. She endured a painful and lingering illneſs without a murmur, and in her laſt moments preſerved a tranquility and reſignation of mind, inſpired by the recollection of a life of innocence and virtue.

"Eſcap'd from death, O ſafe on that calm ſhore,
Where ſin and pain and paſſion are no more;
Lo, ſoft remembrance drops a pious tear,
And holy friendſhip ſits a mourner there."

The Wreath.

EXTRACT.

SONG,

BY ROBERT BURNS.

[The following is one of those simple ballads of the ploughman of Ayrshire, which have been set to such exquisite music by the genius of Pleyel. The reader, who recollects the attachment of a Scotchman, and the misfortunes of some of the hereditary princes of Europe, will easily identify him, whom the poet makes the *Pretender* say had a right to the hills and vales of Scotland]

[*Port Folio.*]

Irish air, "Captain O'Kain."

THE small birds rejoice on the green leaves returning,
The murmuring streamlet winds clear thro' the vale;
The primroses blow in the dew of the morning,
And wild scatter'd cowslips bedeck the green dale.

But what can give pleasure, or what can seem fair
When the lingering moments are number'd with care?
Nor birds sweetly singing, nor flowers gaily springing,
Can sooth the sad bosom of joyless despair.

The deed that I dar'd could it merit their malice
A King and a father to place on his throne,
His right are these hills, and his right are these vallies,
Where wild beasts find shelter, though I can find none!

But 'tis not my sufferings, thus wretched forlorn,
My brave gallant friends 'tis your ruin I mourn,
Your faith prov'd so loyal in hot bloody trial,
Alas! can I make it no better return!

FROM THE FARMER'S MUSEUM.

ANECDOTE.

JACK, at a public Inn, of late,
In New-York democratic state,
Observing NOMINATION BILLS,
And taking them for prints of pills,
Began to read; but soon espi'd
The term of "GENUINE" appli'd
He turn'd away and soundly swore
"He'd read such Doctor's bills no more;
"For when with medicine he saw
"This term, so common in a flaw,
"He always should expect to find
"'Tis something of a KILLING KIND."

Diversity.

WHEN we reflect upon the *honourable* character of the French usurper, and that of some of his *republican* associates, we can apply the initial lines of a celebrated glee:

When Bonaparte at court began
To wear long hanging sleeves,
He entertain'd three serving men,
And all of them were thieves.

A VERY pious gentleman, but rather worldly, who made it his constant practice to call up his family before day, in order that they might attend prayers, and be ready for their labours in good season: one morning having mustered his family rather earlier than common, he commenced family duties by prayer, during which, he returned thanks to the Lord that they were brought to see the light of another day; an old negro, standing by, cries out, "top, top, vas a bit, no day yet, massa, cartain—no day yet."

THE wonderful propensity of the Europeans, to rob the Americans of the fame of having accomplished any thing great or glorious, puts us in mind of the following genuine anecdote: An Irish officer, upon seeing a beautiful picture sketched upon a wall in America, exclaimed, "By J—s, it is a fine painting—but it was never done in America." "Oh sir," says his friend, "dont you see it is on a solid wall, and therefore must have been done in this country?" "Ah," replies he, "by J—s, I see that plain enough, but I only meant that the man who did it was never in America."

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FOR 1804.

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PUBLISHED BY

HARRY CROSWELL,

Warren-Street, Hudson.

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